THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JUNE.

THE RAGE for epigraphy has spread to Madras. The Madras Syndicate has prescribed the subject as a part of the History Branch of the M. A. examination of 1888, and propose to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India by continuing this rule for a series of years as the 'Science Auxiliary to History' laid down for the M. A. course. A dissertation has to be sent in with the application for admission to the M. A. degree examination in the History Branch and it would, it is supposed, afford the best opportunity to candidates to afford sufficient evidence of their mastery of the subject. The Syndicate recommend that the prize of Rs. 500 proposed by Government be offered through the University for a dissertation of decided merit on the subject of Palæography, a condition being that it shall contain evidence of a real study of inscriptions. As regards the B. A. degree examination, the Syndicate consider that the only action that could be taken would be to draw the attention of students to *Indian Palæography* as a likely subject for the essay they are required to write, and Government offer a reward of Rs. 50 for some years for the best essay on the subject. The Government have approved of the proposals of the Syndicate. In Bengal the initiative was taken by Government, the Syndicate simply carrying out its edict.

THE *Times of India's* London correspondent writes:—The Duke of Connaught will go to India about the beginning of September. At a dinner for the Work Girls' Protection Society he spoke with some force on the interest which he and the Duchess take in the welfare of the Indian zenana and mentioned that in one thing at least the natives have an advantage over the English. They have no large female population struggling to gain a bare subsistence by painful needlework, which they are too often obliged to supplement by living a life of shame. Those who have the slightest acquaintance with the country ought to be at once able to tell that this is due primarily to early marriage which prevents the growth of spinisterhood to an abnormal extent, and secondly to the Joint Family system which says *Ami ek muto pai to tumio pabe* "if I get a handful you also will get." This is an assurance not usually given we believe to remote destitute relatives beyond the pale of Hindoo society. The beauty and nobility of the phrase is not likely to be appreciated by a people in whose midst the eldest brother may roll in luxury and let the younger brothers starve. It is deplorable that this noble spirit should be passing away from among us under the civilizing influences of English culture and the noxious zeal of a set of empty headed miscreants who proclaim themselves reformers.

THE DARJEELING correspondent of a contemporary writes;—"It will be a cruel pity if after all the trouble and expense that will have been undergone, the Tebetans, or rather the Lamas of Tibet, will not have the Mission. It is more than rumoured here that they will not receive it, and will do their level best to stop it on the Jeylap pass. They seem to have an idea that if the English get a finger over the frontier, the whole hand will follow, and believing that the hand can grasp, and grasp tightly they say to themselves 'then where shall we be.'" The survival of the fittest theory, will predominate of course.

A SERMON in the sign-language was preached to three or four hundred deaf people in Paris the other day. The task could not have been very formidable to the pastor, as half an hour's imaginary mimicry, without previous thought or preparation, must have been all that could be required.

NOW-A-DAYS almost all crowned heads (or heads likely some day to be crowned) have a taste for some serious amusement. The Prince of Wales is an accomplished antiquarian and collector of medals. The emperor of Austria is a student of the art of illumination and mediæval typography, and the Persian Shah is learning short hand for some inexplicable reason. Fad, like love reigns supreme every where. It is well that our 'coming K.' should replace wholesale butchery of caged pigeons by innocent medals.

THE Capitoline Wolf is dead. From time immemorial the Roman Municipality has kept a live wolf in the little garden of the Capital to commemorate the faithful nurse of Romulus and Remus, so intimately associated with the foundation of the Eternal City. Lately, however, the neighbours complained bitterly of the wolf's howls at night-time, so that probably the dietry will not be replaced. "Superstition" is not to be confined it seems to Hindoos alone. But no amount of howl would have induced Hindoos to commit a sacrilege like the one contemplated at Rome.

TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

A RAPID penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes, his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 turns to each minute: in an hour, 2,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; in a year of three hundred such days, 43,00,000. The man, therefore, who made, 1,000,000 strokes with his pen was not at all remarkable. Many men—newspaper writers, for instance—make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, three hundred miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year. How many men are idle enough to indulge in such calculations?

AN INGENIOUSLY constructed thermometer resembling a purse, has been brought out, and can be worn in the pocket or at the watch chain. It consists of a silver case having on one side a dial-face divided into degrees, and provided with a finger pivoted in the centre. A small curved tube is filled with a mixture of ether and alcohol; and the change of temperature causes it to change its curvature, thereby actuating an index or pointer by means of intervening mechanism. A special handy form has been devised for medical men with a scale on which fifths of degrees can be read.

THE *Cologne Gazette* announces a case of unexampled fruitfulness in the family of a Rhinelander named Navsack, residing at Niehl. Within eleven months the wife has twice presented him with an addition to the family, consisting each time of a trio of infants. The mother and six youngsters are thriving as well as can be expected in the cottage of a poor day labourer.

THE MADHI SCARE in Egypt is not over yet. It is reported that the Mahdi's lieutenant is assembling a large force at Berber to march on Dongola.

THE FOLLOWING story, coming from Rajputana, ought to be a warning to people having implicit faith in European honesty: One Professor Campbell, the head of a Travelling Dramatic Company, and Stanley one of its members, have been arrested by the Police at Bandiqui Junction, some hundred and fifty miles from Delhi on a charge of robbery. The story is that Mr. Menist of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, Bombay, who is now on a business excursion in the up country, was staying for some time with the dramatic company at the dak bungalow at Ajmere. He had been absent for some days, and on his return was surprized to see that some jewellery and watches to the value of about nine thousand rupees were missing from the room. Police was at once intimated of the fact, and the arrest was made. It is said that several of the stolen watches were found on Stanley.

THE *Statesman* hears that Mr. Hardie, the only non-official member on the Finance Committee, has resigned his seat. He "found himself overruled at every sitting, by the officials voting *en masse* with Mr. Westland. Tired of always being in a minority of one, Mr. Hardie demanded not unnaturally it seems, that more non-official members should be added to the Committee, but the demand was abruptly refused, when his resignation followed in a letter saying that an impartial examination of the finances of India was impossible with a purely official committee, and that he would not consent to sit thereon, only to be out-voted constantly by the official majority. On the other hand, the officials complain that Mr. Hardie's ignorance of affairs makes him a stumbling-block rather than an aid to them. What he does not understand, they say, he votes against uniformly. The Indian Press loudly protested against an official Finance Committee before the Committee was formed, and Mr. Hardie shares the public view. Such is the account that reaches us from Simla. Mr. Hardie's retirement will certainly not increase public confidence in the work of the Committee." But who cares for public, confidence in such matters? A blind is all that is wanted, and the less trouble there is in getting it the better.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

A NEW sanitarium has been formed in Beluchistan, situated in the Kawas Valley, for the troops of the Quetta garrison. The name fixed for it is Ziarat.

COLONEL Lockhart's Mission has gone north-wards from Gilgit through Hunza, and should be by this time in Wakhan, north of the Hindu Kush, it having crossed that range by way of the Kilik Pass. Colonel Lockhart will work long on the slopes of the Hindu Kush so as to enter Kafristan from the north.

IT HAS occurred to Mr. Corbet, M. P., that while the English devote immense trouble and a great deal of money to perfecting the breed of horses and cattle, they do little or nothing towards improving the human race. He has accordingly offered £6 to the Merionethshire Agricultural Society, to be given in three prizes to the handsomest and best fed babies born in Merionethshire. The needy are promised a new industry therefore, and those that are in the special favour of the goddess *Sasthi* will drive a good business. If the philosophical theory about inverse ratio of indigence and fruitfulness be correct, baby-exhibition ought to afford livlihood to many.

THE *Daily News* states that by one of the mail deliveries in London, two splendidly bound albums, of beautiful design and elaborate decoration, will shortly come from a large number of Irish Americans—one as a presentation to Mr. Gladstone, and the other for Mr. Parnell. The contents of the albums, which will be precisely alike, form the most curious feature in the present, because, instead of containing portraits as ordinary albums generally do, each will be filled with a clipping of every leading article published in every American city of over 10,000 inhabitants on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's plan for giving Home Rule to Ireland, as well as copies of the letters written by American Congressmen on the same subject, and published in an Irish American journal. Will not the albums be a trifle after the fair? A poor balm for the G. O. M. after his defeat.

GLOBE-TROTTING mania is spreading among crowned heads. The Emperor of Brazil, it is stated, is about to make a tour round the world. But his Imperial Majesty's travelling propensities are obviously not due to the same cause, as those of the Russian Czar.

IT IS reported, "on the best authority," from Pekin, that "the Russians have for some time been pushing forward into the Chinese side of the frontier to the east of the Long White Mountains. It will be news henceforth as to the direction they are *not* pushing. The broad arctic regions are wide open to them. Why do they not betake to them?

THE agitation for the separation of Sind from Bombay, and its junction with the Punjab, is being revived, and the Kurrachi paper says it is not improbable that Lord Dufferin may visit that port in the ensuing cold season with a view to arriving at a settlement of the question.

IT seems, according to the *Lancet*, that the little toy baloons or India-rubber bladders which children inflate with the breath, may be readily reversed by inspiration, and even drawn into the air passages. In two instances recently death occurred by suffocation, a baloon of the sort being drawn into the opening of the glottis. This is a matter of danger which need not be very frightening to Indian children.

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE.

THE LAHORE paper learns that the countrymen of Robert Burns are just now vexed with a terrible suspicion. It is whispered that Burns, of all men in the world, stooped to be a plagiarist and to have palmed off on his patrons, as his own, some poor, ephemeral verses, stolen from the poet's corner of an obscure weekly journal. Almost fabulous prices were paid for two small manuscript volumes, in Burns's handwriting, recently sold in Edinburgh, at the sale of the first part of the Whiteford Mackenzie Library. One of these seemingly unique collections of Burns' MSS. fetched 310 guineas: and it was understood to pass into the hand of Sir Robert Jardine, M P. The other was known to have been purchased for Lord Rosebery, at the price of 270 guineas. It is now proved that the Burns MSS. thus purchased for prices so munificent, as genuine and hitherto unpublished writings of Scotland's bard, contain many pieces which were copied by him from old volumes of the *London Magazine* and the *Scots' Magazine*. There was a strong suspicion that some at least of the verses in this eagerly coveted manuscript could never have been the original work of Robert Burns. The theory was, however that these two manuscript volumes, which were undoubtedly in Burns's handwriting, were but "commonplace books" in the ordinary sense: mere collections of such waifs and strays of ephemeral versification as came in his way; bits of verse collected promiscuously in the course of his reading, written out in a fair hand as things that momentarily caught his fancy. It is not only that the persons to whom, a full century ago, the manuscripts were presented by the poet, believed them to be his own genuine original work, but there is reason to fear that Burns himself really meant that the recipients of his gifts should believe that he was presenting them with original poems, written by himself. Considerably more than one half of the poems have already been traced to early numbers of the *London Magazine*.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* draws attention to some particular ways in which Government gets rid of its money. The following items, for instance, relate to expenditure connected with Afghan policy:—the "entertainment" of newswriters at Herat and Kandahar from January 1st, 1882, Rs. 470 a month; allowance to the Kizzilbash Sirdars, Habibulla Khan and Amir Mahomed Khan, Rs. 250 a month, each; allowance to Kazi Abdul Kadir, late British newswriter at Kabul, Rs. 300 a month; donation of Rs. 5,000, to Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan of Kandahar; cost of four elephants bought for ex-Ameer Yacoob Khan, Rs.8,000; writing off as a present, the sum of Rs. 10,000 lent to the Khan of Lalpura; present of Rs. 100 to Munshi Abdul Wahab for services rendered in Afghanistan; Rs. 2,127 spent for the protection of the British cemeteries at Kandahar; Rs. 5,000 paid to Sirdar Mahomed Nasir Khan, an Afghan refugee, to enable him and his followers to go to Mecca. Among miscellaneous items we may mention—allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year for life to Saiyad Yakub Khan Torah, on condition that he makes no further claims on the Kashmere Durbar; compensation to Gohram Khan Bagti, late a Jamadar in the Punjab Frontier militia, for loss sustained by him in consequence of certain orders passed by Mr. Gladstone when officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, Rs. 800; remittance of Rs. 500 to Haji Atta-ulla Khan, "believed to be in confinement in the Daur valley;" payment to the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter for preparing an abridged edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, Rs. 3,000; repurchasing certain jewels sold by the ex-Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Rs. 96,358; cost of tiffins for the members of the Railway Conference which met at Simla, Rs. 400." The items are taken from Parliamentary blue books.

A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR last month succeeded in very thoroughly alarming the good people of Melbourne. A boatfull of Russian officers was distinctly seen to leave the ship, and, armed with survey instruments, to take a number of bearings inside Port Phillip Heads with a view—there could be no doubt of it—to get information regarding the harbour defences. Naturally the Colonists were indignant, and it took some days to make them understand that the band of spies was nothing more than a shooting party of Russian officers, who had gone on shore, accompanied by a Lieutenant of the Victorian Navy, for a few hours' diversion. So easy is it for the suspicious mind to confound the innocent gun-case with the insidious levelling stave, and the harmless luncheon basket with the dangerous theodolite. A Cossack in every bush.

AMONG the rumours brought by the English mail, one is to the effect that the Home Government has actually decided to recall General Sir Frederick Roberts from India, and to give him the supreme command in Ireland, in view to commotions there. That commotions are not improbable, may be gathered from the more authentic report that the people of Ulster were arming and drilling, and meant to fight if the "Bill" passed Government are said have sent two million rounds of ball cartridges to Dublin; and the garrisons in some of the Ulster towns had been increased.

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE.

WHILE vaccination against small-pox still continues to be a topic for discussion in Europe, the Japanese Government, feeling no doubt whatever on the subject, and thoroughly convinced of its advantages, has passed a law which, is the most stringent enactment known on this point. By its provisions, every infant must be vaccinated before reaching the age of one year, must be re-vaccinated twice at intervals of five to seven years, and be vaccinated for the fourth time before completing its fifteenth year. Furthermore, in times of small-pox epidemics, the authorities have the right whenever they see fit, to enforce, by compulsion, the vaccination of all the inhabitants in any district under their charge, whether they had already undergone the operation or not. Science run to seed.

PARIS is said to be suffering from a vast number of bogus noblemen. In spite of the existence of the Republic, which makes the creation of nobles impossible, the French tradesman has by no means lost his faith in high-sounding titles. A smart brougham and a well-printed visiting-card are sufficient to procure a considerable amount of credit. Such deceptions are less easily practised in England. A peerage descends by well-ascertained rules, and the number of persons able to use titles is very limited. Peers, whether created by writ or by patent, have their names and titles recorded in lists which are accessible to everybody; and it may be added that an English tradesman is parhaps not quite so ready to trust a customer with a high-sounding title tucked to his name. Legally speaking, it is difficult to see why every Frenchman is not entitled to assume any number of titles he pleases. There is no Crown to be the fountain of honour, and no common law such as that which prohibits British subjects from holding or using any title or decoration without the consent of the Sovereign.

Two Jewish gentlemen met one day in Bloomsbury. The one in deep mourning looked very gloomy, whereupon his friend asked him the reason of his low spirits. "Well, you see, my cousin has just died and left me his sole heir!" "I see no reason to be despondent about that. A large fortune, I suppose?" "Not very; but it is burdened with an onerous condition; I am to put a thousand pounds of it in the coffin, to be buried with him." "You would not be such a fool," said the other. "But I am bound to be such a fool, it is one of the provisions of the will." "Very well," came the advice, after a moment's musing: "I'll tell you what to do; put a cheque on your bankers payable to the deceased." The advice was strictly followed. The fair lawyer of Belmont could not have hit upon a better plan for baffling the "wealthy Jew."

THE blockading of the Greek harbours, which has been followed by the submission of Greece was no tame affair after all: The blockading ships, says the *Standard* correspondent, "will keep steam up day and night, and lie or cruise near that portion of the coast especially assigned to them. All vessels under the Greek flag will be stopped, if necessary, by force, and towed into neutral water, and guarded there at the expense of Greece. Should their cargo belong to the subjects of other nations, Greece will also have to indemnify the owners for delay or damage. Trading vessels will be chiefly dealt with by the torpedo boats, the action of the ironclads being restricted to preventing any attempt on the part of the Greek war-ships to run the blockade. The commanders have instructions to avoid bloodshed if possible, but they are distinctly empowered to use force if necessary." They will have breathing time of it now in Suda Bay, unless of course the old game is up once more.

THE *Deccan Herald* says that about 500 Mahomedans, whose occupation it is to weave silk stuffs, left Poona recently for Hyderabad and other places, as they were unable to get on well at Poona. This is attributed to the erection of several mills which produce articles of silk and lace at a cheaper rate. How many thousands, if not millions, have not the more remote mills of Manchester deprived of livlihood? The local mills ought to find these men employment, now that their looms are doomed.

THE LAHORE PAPER says that Mr. R. D. Oldham, of the Geological Survey of India, thinks that coal may be found near the village of Bap, in the Jessalmir portion of Western Rajputana. Hitherto, the prevailing impression has been that absolutely nothing worth having could come from that desert tract; but Mr. Oldham regards the prospect of finding coal so promising, as to justify the expenditure of money on a systematic exploration. It is obvious that the whole of the Railway system of North-Western India would profit by the discovery of workable coal mines in this region.

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE.

FROM statistics just issued regarding the working of Indian Railways during the half year ending June, 1885, it appears that the greatest train mileage was possessed by the G. I. P. Railway, *viz.*, 5,138,386. The largest capital had been expended on the East Indian Railway, viz., 34,34,25,256; its net earnings had also been more than that of the other lines, the figures standing at Rs. 1,64,69,703; while in mean mileage when it also headed the list, with 1,515 miles. The expenses of the G. I. P, Railway were the greatest, having been Rs. 98,15,109; while those of the East Indian Railway, which stands second in these respects, amounted to Rs. 83,52,913. The latter railway earned the largest receipts from passengers viz., Rs. 69,65,781; while the G. I. P. Railway earned the largest from goods traffic, viz., Rs. 175,80,701.

A TRAGEDY of a singular nature has been enacted in the Central Jail, Nagpore. A great commotion was one day heard in the juvenile ward, which was in charge of a convict warder who bore an excellent character, and was much trusted by the authorities. The head jailor was informed by the boys that the warder had made his escape over the wall, but that they were afraid to give an alarm sooner, as the warder, when leaving, threatened to come back and cut the throat of any one who did so, until he should have quite got away. Four days subsequently, however, the youngest criminal, a mere child, confessed to the head jailor that the warder had not run away, but that he had been murdered by some of the boys who, while he was asleep, had dashed his brains out with the hammers used for breaking stones, and when he was dead had buried him in the mud floor, covering over the place afterwards with a heap of cotton wool which was lying about. On digging at the spot pointed out, the body of the missing warder with his head battered in, was found, the sight being described as one of a very horrible nature. A magisterial enquiry has led to two of the older boys being placed in close confinement in separate cells.

THE pretender to the Danish throne, whose advent we noticed lately, has been expelled from Denmark. The German police state that he had some time ago undergone ten years' imprisonment.

AFTER the Hyderabad Grand Raffle, which was advertised some time ago, has been drawn, lotteries, according to a recent order of the Nizam, will no longer be permitted in His Highness's dominions. Monaco and for the matter of that many an Anglo-Indian Club, might follow the example with propriety.

AN INSCRIPTION, placed in a prominent place within the walls of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, reminds the world that the British Empire is 9,126, 999 square miles, and that the population is now 605,337,294 souls.

IT is reported in the Russian newspapers that the Khan of Khiva will visit the capitals of Europe during this summer, for which journey 100,000 roubles have been granted, presumably by the Russian Government.

"BOSTON belles, being fatigued and their nerves overwrought by constant attendance at balls, operas, theatres, and weddings, find it utterly beyond their strength of endurance to read the daily papers, much less to acquaint themselves with the literature engrossing society at the present time. They have therefore taken to employ a lady secretary, whose duty it is to be amanuensis, reader, and conversationalist. This lady appears at a certain hour each day, or several times a week, in accordance with the engagement, and while my lady reclines gracefully on her couch the secretary attends to her correspondence, reads the items of interest in the papers, or discourses on literature.' Do they fare much better in England? A good story is told of the late Babu Kashub Chunder Sen, who was present at an evening party in England and was very much surprised at the masterly way in which a young lady, scarcely out of her teens, was talking on all conceivable subjects. Babu Kashub Chunder was very anxious to make this little prodigy's acquaintance and when introduced he questioned the young lady who had the frankness to confess that all her knowledge was "picked up" in evening parties and that she is regularly "coached" for her conversation. Artificiality from top to toe.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S ADDRESS.

THE February number of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contains an eloquent address by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, C. I. E. the retiring President of the Society. It is a masterly exposition of the affairs of the Society during the learned Doctor's incumbency as President. His connection with the Society in various capacities ranges over a period of forty years, and in every capacity he had the satisfaction of securing the approbation and esteem of his colleagues. The singular honor that the Society did to the important Province from which it derives its name by electing a "native," to be its President, was not honor done to the Doctor or his countrymen alone, but a distinct honor to itself. Dr. Mitra's erudition, research and devotion to the cause of Society cannot be too highly spoken of. The *savans* of Europe have repeatedly borne their testimony to the invaluable services he has rendered to the cause of Archæology. The Doctor's modesty would not allow him to describe his valuable services to the Society in other terms than his "humble best to promote its cause," or to congratulate himself for all that he has done. He simply says that "during his term of service he had done nothing to injure its affairs." The gratitude of the Society to its retiring President is based on a much more solid foundation, and there can hardly be any one in or out of the Society that will not devoutly wish that "the time that it may take for the remaining grains of sand in his glass to run out" should be long. It is gratifying to be assured that "his exertions on its behalf should never abate an iota."

It is not our purpose to enter into the details of the affairs discussed at length by the Doctor in his excellent address. But we cannot resist the temptation of dilating more at length on the eloquent peroration which follows the practical details about the progress of science and art during the year under review. "To an Indian like me" he justly complained "the brief survey I have above sketched, affords, in one respect, a matter of painful reflection. I cannot but mourn that amidst steady and arduous work, amidst hard struggle for progress, advancement, and knowledge,—for greater and greater light and mastery over the mysteries of physical phenomena, for throwing open the arcana of nature—the pioneers from among my countrymen should be so few. They should be much more and far more enterprising in the service of knowledge in their country than what they are. It is a consolation, however, to me to notice that they have been awakened from their sleep of ages; the English leaven has set to work among them, and the example set by this Society is likely to be soon followed. I draw this inference, not from individual efforts, but from the intellectual ferment visible in the native press. The quarterly reports of Indian publications issued in the different provincial Gazettes afford a healthy sign of the dawn of an early literary revival. I find that the Indian press brought out in course of four quarters nearly seven thousand different works or parts of works, in addition to keeping up a regular issue of well-nigh a hundred newspapers, several daily. In Bengal, the people of which are intellectually the most advanced, there were issued in four quarters no less than 2,395 works against a total of 6,373 English publications in 1884." "The number," the Doctor went on to observe "shows that the Bengali mind is in a ferment, and that it has taken a literary turn. Properly guided and trained this turn will lead it to literary and scientific research. This Society sets my countrymen a noble example, and I earnestly trust that they will follow it faithfully. I notice that the number of native gentlemen elected as members of the Society during the last year, was larger than in any previous year. I hope this increasing ratio will be kept up, and my countrymen will benefit by free intellectual association with the master minds of Europe. We fervently share in the Doctor's hope, and trust with him that our countrymen will benefit by free intellectual association with the master minds of Europe. Passing on to the consideration of the nature of some of the Bengali publications alluded to above, the Doctor referred to a work by Babu Khirodachandra Chaudhuri, of which the theory of evolution and progress of life as given in the works of Darwin, Huxley, Bastian and other English writers, forms the subject. That such a book should find among Bengalis a sufficient number of readers to make it worth anybody's while to write it, is a significant fact. The concluding part of the Doctor's address is worthy of serious study by all who are philosophically inclined. We quote it here at length for the benefit of our readers:

"The bend of the native mind has always been on the side of teleology. The problem of life has engrossed their attention from a remote period of antiquity, and many are the references to it that we find in our ancient literature. Our thinkers speculated freely and boldly, not unoften rising far above the narrow sphere to which the prevailing religion of the time wished to tie them down. Of late this spirit of enquiry has received a special impetus by the teachings of the Theosophists, and the published lists of vernacular books afford ample evidence of the fact. The process usually adopted is to graft the Darwinian theory of evolution on the Sankhya and Yoga doctrine of eternity of life, not as spirit, pure and simple, but as particles enclosed each in a material envelop. This envelop is technically called by our ancient philosophers *linga sarira* or 'rudimental body.' In the language of modern European science it is the 'germ of life,' or 'organic cell,' or 'protoplasm.' The Theosophists call it the 'astral body.' Whatever it is, and whatever its name, its entity is accepted by a large and daily increasing body of European philosophers, and the manner in which it has been brought to bear upon the causation of instinct by Yogis is what I desire to bring to your notice.

"European philosophers have found instinct to be a stumbling-block in their way. Paley took it to be 'a propensity prior to experience.' Whatly defines it to be 'a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration of the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads,' and Sir William Hamilton adopts the same definition. But the latest theory is, that it is to be referred to 'experience and reasoning, both in man and lower animals." Darwin qualifies this by adding that in the lower animals the reasoning is from fewer ideas, is busied about fewer objects, and is exerted with less energy.' This is, however, not enough, as it does not cover the whole ground. It bears not at all on those actions which proceed from heredity, as in the case of the retriever cocking up its ears on hearing a gun fired and running after game without any previous training, when other dogs under similar circumstances would be frightened and disposed to run away for shelter. Nor does it cover those actions which are produced immediately after birth, such as sucking on the part of an infant just born, when there has been no opportunity whatever for forming ideas, however crude or rudimentary, much less of reasoning. The ancient Hindu theory in the case was that the *linga sarira*, or protoplasm, retains in its mind impressions of all the experiences acquired in its former lives; and these ordinarily remain latent, becoming active or vivid only when properly stimulated. These impressions are called *sanskara*. Dr. Morrell, in his Mental Philosophy, calls them 'residua.' He describes them thus—'When a given mental impression is produced upon us, it remains for a time before the consciousness, and then gives way to others. We know, however, that it is not *absolutely lost*; for, if proper conditions occur, the impression is renewed. The conclusion is, that there must be *something* deposited within us which subsists *permanently*, and which is equally there, whether it be at any moment the immediate object of our consciousness or not. This *something*, we term a *residuum*." Dr. Morrell, however, limits the duration of this *residuum* to the period of existence of a life. The first *residuum* is produced immediately after the first experience in life, and others follow in succession; but the whole stock at the end of a life is lost. Hindu philosopher carry the stock on from generation to generation, and so the stock is ever increasing and never ending, and our instincts are nothing more than these *residua* enlivened for each particular occasion. The eternity of the protoplasms being accepted as granted, the theory of the causation of instinct thus framed appears consistent enough. But it involves a variety of questions, religious, theological, and biological which I am not at all disposed to take up now.

THE TWO-THIRDS SALARY RULE.

THE Government of India has recently referred an unjust outquestion to the Finance Committee for consideration. It appears that the Secretary of State has called on the Government of India to report what classes of offices there are into which the rule now applicable to the members of the Statutory Civil Service should be introduced, namely, the rule that where an appointment is held by a native of India, he should receive two-thirds of the salary assigned to the appointment, when held by a European. The Finance Committee have asked the Heads of the various Local Governments, Administrations and Departments for an expression of their opinion about the question, whether the two-thirds rule should be applied to any Departments under their control, and if so, to what appointments in those Departments. The Departments involved in this enquiry are the following:—(1) Public Works; (2) Finance (3) Forest (4) Educational; (5) Opium; (6) Salt; (7) Customs; (8) Survey; (9) Mint; (10) Police; (11) Post Office; (12) Telegraph; (13) Medical. The Secretary to the Finance Committee writes: "There has been much correspondence regarding the appointment of natives of India to these appointments, as the result of which it has been decided that while Europeans are not debarred, duly qualified Natives can be appointed to all of them; and in the case of the Finance and Opium Departments, it has been further ruled, that a fixed proportion of the appointments periodically made should be given to Natives. But the question of the salary which they should receive, when appointed, has not obtained equal attention. In the Public Works Department, the Government of India has assented to, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned, the application of the two-thirds rule; but it has not as yet been carried into effect. In the Educational Department, in some cases, the two-thirds rule seems to have been applied to the higher grades, and at the same time a lower scale of pay has been laid down for the grades usually occupied by Natives. In the Post Office Department, the two-thirds rule is believed to have been applied to the only Native in high office. In other cases, however, it has hitherto been assumed that Natives admitted to an appointment in these departments, should receive the salary usually attached to the appointment without any abatement."

The principle on which the two-thirds salary rule is based, is that the pay of appointments was originally calculated on the understanding that Englishmen imported from Europe would hold them. Beyond remuneration for the actual duties to be performed, there was taken into account the fact that the Englishman employed in India would have to leave home and reside in a tropical country. Thus the salary apportioned to any post was partly for the work to be done and partly as compensation for residence in a tropical climate. The advocates of the two-thirds rule contend that the Native employe who serves in his own land is not justly entitled to the portion of the salary of any post which represents compensation for leaving home and residing within the tropics. They argue that to pay him on the same scale as the European is to recommend him for living in his own country, which is absurd. They put the case in this way:—Let a and b represent the salary as fixed for the European, a being the payment for the actual duty, and b the special allowance for the disadvantage of leaving home and re-siding in a tropical climate. Thus it is obvious that if you give $a+b$ to a Native employe also, you overpay him to the extent of b rupees. The advocates of the two-thirds rule, therefore, hold that the fair and just remedy would consist in giving Native incumbents one-third less salary so as to place them fully on a level with Europeans. The Government, being trustees of the public revenue, are of course not justified in spending one shilling of the revenue unnecessarily. But common fairness demands that the principle of which we are speaking should be carried to its logical conclusion. Let this be done and the Native public will have no grounds for complaint. In the first place the European officers who are not

required to live in the plains during the hot weather should be deprived of that portion of their salaries which represents compensation. This rule should be applied to the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Chief Commissioners; Secretaries, Heads or Departments, Clerks, &c., without any distinction whatever. The European officers who spend the summer months in a hill sanitarium live in the best climate in the world, and have, therefore, no claim to compensation for residence in a tropical country. Their salaries should be immediately cut down by one-third. In the second place, the Finance Committee should draw up a list of all gazetted appointments in the various branches of the public service and fix the salary of each appointment with reference to the actual duties to be performed. Let it then be declared that when any of these appointments is held by an *imported* European who is required to spend the hot weather in the plains, he should receive one-third more to recompense him for the disadvantage of living in India. In the third place, let it be laid down in the most emphatic terms possible that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which can be satisfactorily performed by cheap indigenous labour. In the fourth place, let it be ruled that Eurasians and domiciled Europeans who are "Natives of India," as defined in 33 Vic. Cap. 3, have no claim to compensation for residence in a tropical climate. Unless the principle on which the two thirds rule is based be carried to its logical conclusion in the manner we have explained above, it would be the height of injustice to apply it only to Native members of the branches of the public service which are almost exclusively reserved for Europeans.

AN HISTORICAL CONTRAST.

DEPENDING on a short telegraphic note we could not, last week, do more than quote a single short passage from Dr. Hunter's brilliant lecture on Aurangzeb. Nor has the time yet arrived for a full summary of it. Until the essay appears in full in an English magazine we cannot do justice to it. In the meantime, however, we cannot resist the temptation of laying before our readers a couple of extracts from it to give a foretaste of the treat which awaits them when it appears in its entirety. The first extract describes the policy of the illustrious Akbar, than whom a wiser, abler, and more liberal-minded sovereign never sat on a throne, and in praise of whose righteous and thoroughly impartial rule, the Hindus, in the overflowing fulness of their gratitude, rather blasphemously exclaimed *Dillisvaro va Jagadisvaro va*. The description is as truthful as it is charmingly artistic, and its greatest art consists in hiding every trace of art.

"Aurangzeb's great grandfather, Akbar, had deliberately accepted that system of compromise as the basis of the empire. Akbar discovered that all previous Muhammadan rulers of India had been crushed between two opposite forces, between fresh hordes of Mussulman invaders from without, and the dense hostile mass of the Hindu population within. He conceived the design of erecting a really national empire in India, by enlisting the support of the native races. He married, and he compelled his family to marry, the daughters of Hindu princes. He abolished the Infidel Tax on the Hindu population. He threw open the highest offices in the State, and the highest commands in the army, to Hindu leaders of men.

"The response made to this policy of conciliation forms the most instructive episode in Indian history. One Hindu General subdued for Akbar the great provinces of Bengal and Orissa; and organised, as his finance minister, the revenue system of the Mughal Empire. Another Hindu General governed the Punjab. A third was hurried southward two thousand miles from his command in Kabul, to put down a Muhammadan rising in districts not far from Calcutta. A Brahman bard led an imperial division in the field, and was Akbar's dearest friend, for whose death the Emperor twice went into mourning. While Hindu leaders thus commanded the armies and shaped the policy of the Empire; Hindu revenue officers formed the backbone of its administration; and the Hindu military races supplied the flower of its troops. It was on this political confederation of interests, Mussulman and Hindu, that the Moghul Empire rested, so long as it endured.

What the effect of this policy was thoroughly well-known to our readers, and we need not, and indeed have no space to recapitulate. We turn now to its contrast in which Dr. Hunter describes the rule of Aurangzeb:

"The measures taken against the Hindus seemed for a time to promise equal success. Aurangzeb at once stopped the allowance to the Hindu high priest at Benares. Many of the Hindu temples he levelled with the ground erecting magnificent mosques out of their materials on the same sites. He personally took part in the work of conversion. 'His Majesty,' says a Persian biographer, 'himself teaches the holy confession to numerous infidels, and invests them with dresses of honor and other favours.' He restored the Muhammadan Calendar. He refused to take offerings at the Hindu festivals; and he sacrificed a large revenue from Hindu shrines. He remitted eighty taxes on trade and religion, at a yearly loss of several millions sterling. The goods of the true believers, indeed, were for some time altogether exempted from duties; and were eventually charged only one-half the rate paid by the Hindus.

"These remissions of revenue compelled Aurangzeb to resort to new taxation. When his Ministers protested against giving up the Hindu pilgrim tax, he sternly refused to share the profits of idolatry, and proposed a general tax on the infidels instead. That hated impost had been abolished by Akbar in the previous century, as part of his policy of conciliation towards the Hindus. Aurangzeb revived the poll-tax on infidels in spite of the clamours of the Hindu population. They rent the air with lamentations under the palace windows. When he went forth in state on Friday to lead the prayers of the faithful in the great mosque, he found the streets choked with petitioners. The Emperor paused for a moment for the suppliant crowd to open. Then he commanded his elephants to advance, trampling the wretched people under foot. The detested impost was unsparingly enforced 'If a Hindu,' writes a Persian historian, 'met a messenger of the tax office, his countenance immediately changed.' So low were the native races brought, that a proclamation issued forbidding any Hindu to ride in a palankeen, or on an Arab horse, without a license from Government.

"While Aurangzeb dealt thus hardly with the Hindu population, his hand fell heavily on the Hindu provinces. He vindictively remembered that the Rajputs had nearly won the throne for his eldest brother, and that their most distinguished chief, had dared to remonstrate with himself. 'If your Majesty,' wrote the brave Raja of Jodhpore, 'places any faith in books by distinction called divine, you will there be instructed that God is the God of all mankind, not the God of the Mussulmans alone. In your temples, to His name the voice of prayer is raised; in a house of images, where a bell is shaken, He is still the object of worship.' Aurangzeb did not venture to quarrel with this great military prince. He sought his friendship, and employed him in the highest and most dangerous posts. But on his death, the emperor tried to seize his infant sons. The chivalrous blood of the Rajputs boiled over at this outrage on the widow and the orphan. They rose in rebellion; one of Aurangzeb's own sons placed himself at their head, proclaimed himself Emperor, and marched against his father with 70,000 men. A bitter war of religion followed. Aurangzeb, whose cause for a time had seemed hopeless, spared not the Hindus. He burned their homesteads, cut down their fruit-trees, defiled their temples, and carried away cartloads of their gods to the capital. There he thrust the helpless images, with their faces downwards, below the steps of the great mosque, so that they should be hourly trampled under foot by the faithful. The Rajputs, on their side, despoiled the mosques, burned the Koran, and insulted the prayer readers. The war ended in a sullen submission; but the Rajputs became thenceforth the destroyers, instead of the supporters of the Moghul Empire.

"Having thus brought low the Hindu infidels in the north, Aurangzeb at the age of sixty-three, turned his strength against the infidel Marathas and heretic Muhammadan Kingdoms of the South. By this time, a great isolation had begun to grow up around the Emperor: his sons were rebellious and impatient for his death; his bigotry had closed the sources from whence his predecessors had drawn their best troops. Aurangzeb was 63 years old when he set out with his Grand Army from his northern capital, never to return. After some years of fighting, he subdued the two heretical Muhammadan kingdoms of the south; but his strength was broken in his efforts to crush the Marathas. The warlike Hindu peasantry of the south under their national leaders, first decoyed, then baffled, and finally slaughtered the Imperial troops. After a quarter of a century of constant marching and fighting Aurangzeb was hemmed in within his starving camp, while the Marathas feasted round it, and scoffingly prayed heaven for long life to the Emperor. * * * At length Aurangzeb died, at the age of nearly ninety, in the midst of the desolation he had caused, with an appalling past to look back on, and with the gloomiest fear of his future state."

LIFE OFFICES AND THEIR VALUE.

IT is certain that our remote ancestors had no idea of Life Assurance. Their Joint Family system afforded all the comforts, conveniences and assurance they needed. As long as the Joint Family estate remained so long there was no anxiety for the maintenance of widows and minor children, and as the stability of the estate was based on quasi-religious grounds, there was never any apprehension of its failure. English ideas, English interpretation of the Hindu law, and English judication have, however, of late, undermined the system, and the necessity for a substitute in an artificial contrivance like Life Insurance, is being daily more and more felt. A quarter of a century ago an attempt was made by some Bengali gentlemen to establish a regular Indian Life office, but it failed. The late Albert Office next opened its doors for the admission of Indian lives, and several Bengali gentlemen eagerly subscribed, but the loss which its unfortunate, not to say disgraceful, failure brought on, cast a damper from which the Indian mind has not yet fully recovered There are several English offices now open to the people of this country, but the number of applicants for insurance is not so large as it should be. There is always a vague apprehension that every office may turn out to be an Albert, and it serves as a serious deterrent. Nor is the apprehension unreasonable or groundless. In England at one time Life Offices were as speculative and insecure as South Sea Bubbles, and Dickens hit off the unscrupulous character of most such speculations in his sketch of Montague Tigg, of the Anglo-Bengali Company. The cardinal requirement of a Life Office is stability. It is to provide against the uncertainty of human life that people resort to Insurance, and it would be a trite axiom to say that its value must depend entirely upon its soundness and solvency. This solvency is affected by four causes; (1) by risky investments of assets, (2) by extravagant expenditure, (3) by low premia, and (4) by positive dishonesty. The first and the fourth brought on the ruin of the Albert. The great object of a Life Office is to accumulate funds in its earlier years to provide for sudden, extraordinary, subsequent demands, and if these funds be lent out to speculative trading companies, they cease to be assets available whenever called for and become but mere delusions. To provide for, this the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company "Ld," makes it an invariable rule to invest 80 per. cent. of the proceeds of the periodical premia in Government paper, so that no sudden loss may occur, except on the failure of Government, a contingency which none need take into consideration. The second head is to a great extent governed by the condition of investment in Government Security of 80 per cent. of the premia. If the rule be rigorously enforced, the margin left in hand cannot leave much for any positively ruinous extravagance, and for the rest we must rely on the honesty of the management. So must we in regard to the fourth head. The third, however, is a matter of a different kind. It involves a question of actuarial calculations which do not readily come home to unprofessional people. We are deficient, too, in the necessary data for such calculations in regard to Bengali and Indian life generally. The records of Government in the pension department would, doubtless, afford most authentic data, but these have never been accessible. The next are the returns of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, which deals with the lives of *mixed races* in India, and they afford for the present a safe death rate. From this rate have been deduced by experts the tables of expectations of life at several stages, and we show below the results of 35 years experience from 1837 to 1872. The Positive, we believe, follows these tables, but others do not. We have heard of one large new Company taking Native lives at the same rates as European lives, which none of the

older offices consent to do on the score of there being no reliable mortality table which would allow of the concession. Indeed, the table prepared by the late Mr. Actuary Brown is prohibitive of a uniform rate. We give the tables for both classes of lives side by side, so that our readers may judge for themselves :

AGE.	"Expectation of life' by experience of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, between the years 1837-1872 dealing with *mixed* lives in India.	"Expectation of life" by Mr. Actuary Brown's Table of solely *European* lives in India in Civil employ.
	Years.	*Years.*
25	29·88	32·18
30	26·07	29·84
35	22·72	27·39
40	19·78	25·00
45	16·61	22·53
50	14·10	19·84
55	11·93	17·02
Mean	20·15	24·83

To read between the lines of these Tables, it would certainly appear that a Mixed Life and a European Life are not insurable on the same terms, by about 19 per cent. against the former.

We have said the tables are not generally followed, and the rates vary very largely in the different offices. That some of the rates are unnecessarily high and injurious to the insurers there can be no question. On the other hand very low rates, however tempting at first as involving the least immediate expense, cannot be safe. This is, however, a fact which cannot be easily brought home. It involves a variety of troublesome calculations which ordinary people cannot make. Habitually cautious as we know our people to be, they are yet, we think, liable to be easily led away. There are of course, as in most business, brokers at work, whose interest it is to obtain life policies, some working for one Company, some for another, while a great many are indifferent as to the Company they serve so long as they earn their commission. But as every Life Office cannot be the best, we would emphatically caution the assurance seeker to "look before he leaps," and to withhold his proposal if he finds there is something in the proposed Office of assurance in any way open to doubt. Following the dictum of one of the greatest authorities on Life Assurance, Professor Cornelius Walford, we would say do not choose too cheap an Office nor yet too dear a one, but select one of the happy medium. This is the soundest and best advice which can be given, and we cannot do better than reproduce the following from the Professor's great work, "The Insurance Guide," in regard to the selection of an Office: —"Superior management, in which economy is included, will speedily advance the Office. Skilful management indeed is a vital question with an Insurance Office. The careless selection of lives, the imprudent investment of the funds, and costly management are breakers ahead. The utmost vigilance and caution is required on the part of persons intending to assure, in order to guard themselves against being deluded from the solid advantages of quiet and well-conducted offices, into those more showy and ephemeral offices of which modern times have been so prolific." He goes on :—"I have to say a few words about, cheap premiums' 'gingerbread Prospectuses' great names. These are to be guarded against and repeatedly enforced, because by these things the "unwary' are most frequently entrapped. "An office charging a very low rate, may be, and will be in the end, far less advantageous than an office charging even the highest rate and giving corresponding advantages. But an office charging moderate premiums and making fair bonus additions is likely to do a larger business than offices with very high or very low rates, because while embodying the idea of safety they suit the convenience of a large number of persons."

We think this matter should be duly weighed, and the very greatest care exercised before joining any office which may be tempted to adopt an inadequate Premium Table. Anything speculative in Insurance business would be extremely dangerous, and we repeat the before given advice 'look before you leap." If past data show and proves there is a difference, let that difference be provided for in the Tables; if it be ignored, the office would not be safe.

A VETERINARY SCHOOL IN BENGAL.

THE project for such a school has made another step in advance. It was in 1871, that its protoplasm was first cast on the waters of the Bengal Secretariat. The Cattle-Plague Commission in their report strongly pointed out the necessity for providing "skilled agency for the special object of imparting instruction in veterinary science, and training a class of natives for service as horse or cow doctors." But Sir George Campbell would not sit to incubate, and the spore kept floating on, following the law of evolution through its own innate vitality. A virulent outbreak of cattle disease in Chota Nagpur in 1873 modified it into the form of a project for a class in the Calcutta Medical College for teaching veterinary practice to Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Doctors, however, would have none of it, the idea of mixing up the diseases of man and beast, or rather of jumbling together of finished physicians with farriers,—being too shocking to be tolerated. But protoplasms are deathless and they thrive in spite of all cold water, so the veterinary spore kept on swelling and swelling—though uncared for and unnoticed. Epizootics too kept up their virulence, and in April 1882 Lord Hartington noticed the spore, and desired information as to what action had been taken with reference to the recommendations of the Cattle-Plague Commission of 1869. What the reply to His Lordship's despatch was we know not, but on January 22, 1883, a Committee was appointed to devise a scheme for the establishment of a veterinary school in Calcutta. Mr. Finucane, Director of the Agricultural Department in Bengal, states that this was done before the receipt of Lord Hartington's despatch. This suggests the idea that the Despatch No. 21 R. W. dated April 20, 1882, did not arrive in India until after the 22nd January, 1883, *i. e.*, it took more than nine months in transit; but we are in no way disposed to deny the Bengal Government the credit of taking notice of the subject *suo motu* without any pressure from above. The report of the Committee was ready in two months, and it was submitted by the Bengal Government to that of India in April 1883. The Committee suggested three plans of different degrees of expensiveness, the highest costing Rs. 73,224, and the lowest Rs. 47,624. The papers were subsequently made over to the Agricultural Department, and the Report of that Department has now been published. Mr. Finucane recommends—(1) that the school should be located at Bhagulpur, and not in Calcutta as originally proposed; (2) that the medium of instruction should be Hindi, and not Bengali as recommended by Dr. Macleod's Committee; (3) that the curriculum should include agriculture and surveying, besides veterinary art; (4) that the number of stipendiary students should be limited to 30, and not 60 as originally proposed; and (5) that the cost should be limited to Rs. 25,000 a year. Sir Rivers Thompson has reserved the settlement of the locale till he visits Bhagulpur in August next. The points in favour of Bhagulpur are that it is centrically situated, and that the barracks and cantonment grounds there, no longer required for troops, may be had free of cost from the Military and the Public Works Departments for the purpose of opening the proposed school. On the other hand there is, however, a serious objection to it in the fact that the place is not noted for horses or cattle. It is doubtful if the town contains quite a hundred tatoos in all, and as practical instruction cannot be successfully imparted without a large hospital which should admit diseased animals from the outside, the primary object of the school would be defeated in the proposed locale. Even for purposes of dissection more carcasses must be had than what can be reasonably expected from ordinary mortality among a hundred tatoos in a year. Of course tatoos can be purchased at Patna and elsewhere, and brought for dissection at Bhagulpur, but that can hardly be an economical mode of procedure. Sick animals from out side in a large place like Calcutta or Patna would pay for their treatment., and that may contribute to the funds of the school, but this cannot be expected at Bhagulpur. Taking these facts into consideration we should certainly prefer Calcutta, or Patna, or Arrah, or Buxar as a better locality for the school. All about the three last named places there are great many horse-breeding establishments, and almost every well-to-do farmer has a few ponies which do ordinary work and also breed. We remember once at Patna driving in a buggy a large mare which was eight months in foal and which, we were told, would within three months after foaling be fit for work again. We never saw any horse worthy of notice at Bhagulpur. Looking to the class of men who have most to do with our horses we agree with Mr. Finucane and Government that the medium of instruction should be Hindi. It is in every respect better suited than Bengali. Sir Rivers Thompson has rejected the 3rd recommendation, and we are of opinion that he has done well. Surveying and cow-doctoring can never go well together, and veterinary art is by itself sufficiently comprehensive to take up all the time of a diligent student. Sir Rivers is also right when he says that stipends are not desirable, and the rule should be rather to charge a small fee than to offer pecuniary inducements to pupils. He prefers scholarships, and they will doubtless prove the most appropriate form for offering encouragement. He is, however, willing to make some concessions in this respect at the first start. The course of instruction is to spread over three sessions, the first being devoted to—(a) Anatomy and dissection, (b) Materia Medica and compounding, (c) hospital attendance; the second, to those three subjects and Pathology; and the third, to surgical Anatomy, compounding, Pathology, shoeing, drenching, &c. This course has been recommended by Drs. Macleod, Hallen, and Greenhill, and we dare not criticise it, though we should have thought that "dissection" might have been relegated from the first to the second session with advantage, for no boy can learn anything by dissection until he has acquired a general knowledge of Anatomy by reading lectures and demonstrations. The teaching staff is to include a Superintendent on Rs. 900 and staff pay, an Assistant do. who is to be a Cirencester graduate, on Rs. 250, a Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology and another on Materia Medica at Rs. 50 each. This staff and scale of pay have been approved by Dr. Macleod, or we would have asked where is the Government to find competent lecturers on Materia Medica, Anatomy and Physiology in Hindi at fifty rupees a month? To our knowledge they are not to be met with in Calcutta, to use a Yankeeism, lying loose around. But any thing to begin with. We suppose the "lecturer," is an euphemism for class monitors, or handy subs, or Bumbles to carry out orders. We are equally doubtful about the wisdom of fixing the pay of a compounder at Rs. 5, or one rupee under that of a Bearer or Ferash. But these are small matters. On the whole we should like to see the scheme mature into fruition by an early date, and that in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE crisis of the Home Rule Bill came on Wednesday. In the debate on the Home Rule Bill which took place on Monday (June 7,) in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell said that he acquiesced in the subordination of the Irish Legislative assembly at Dublin to the Imperial Parliament at Westminister. He denied that the Irish Parliament would abuse its powers, and said that it would be the means of soon putting a stop to outrages. The Bill would be regarded by the Irish nation as a treaty of peace and permanent settlement of the Irish question. He concluded by saying that if the Bill were thrown out, the only alternative would be coercion. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that the Bill would sever the Union without satisfying national feeling. Mr. Gladstone appealed to the House to vote for the principle of the Bill, which he-

affirmed would make the Union closer. The division took place at two o'clock in the morning and resulted in the defeat of Government by a majority of thirty votes, 341 voting against the Bill and 311 in its favour. In the face of the dead-lock the Premier had no other course left but to appeal to the nation for its verdict. He has obtained the approval of his Cabinet and the sanction of his sovereign for a dissolution. The Government has decided to wind up the present session with every possible speed, and the dissolution will probably take place on the 26th instant. The Indian Budget will be presented in the House on the 21st, and will be hurried through as a measure of secondary importance.

IN pursuance of the agreement lately arrived at by the Great Powers the blockade of the Greek ports has been raised. But the foreign squadron will remain near Greek waters, and Suda Bay, where the fleet originally assembled, will continue to be the rendesvouz.

SERIOUS RIOTS took place on Tuesday at Belfast between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. The riots could not be supressed easily and assumed formidable proportions. A later telegram informed us that during the riots on Wednesday, which were of a fierce character, the police fired on the riotous mob, killing five and wounding many. And later still were we informed that the riots have been continued with unabated vigour. The police were compelled to make repeated attacks on the rioters, and failing to cope with them thoroughly troops were called out which after charging with the bayonet, eventually succeeded in dispersing the riotous mob. Seven more deaths have occurred from wounds received in the riots.

SYED AMIR HOSSEIN, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India.

IT IS SAID that at a meeting of the University Syndicate on Saturday last a Moderator greatly distinguished himself by showing to his entire satisfaction that the literature question which the *Statesman* lately denounced as "preposterous," was the most appropriate for Bengali boys appearing for the Entrance, and that the mathematical questions, some of which the Revd. Mr Ashton, the head examiner who framed them, admitted were faulty and said allowance would be made for them in the marking," were equally appropriate. The Syndicate accepted this demonstration as correct, and came to the conclusion that the last examination had been satisfactorily conducted. Another Moderator has, however, not been so pliant. He has, we hear, submitted a memo showing that about 150 candidates have been plucked in one subject solely on account of a recent charge in the method of marking. Surely it is time that some enquiry should be made in the matter. Loyalty for one's colleagues is a good thing, but it should not be allowed to injure the public at large. A magistrate may be kind to his underlings and protect them from wrong, but in so being and doing he may injure the people of an entire district. While on the subject we may note that some of our contemporaries are mistaken in supposing that there has been an unusually large influx of candidates for the Entrance this year. The case is just the reverse. The total number of candidates this year was 4393 against 4317 of the last year, showing an increase of 76 only, which, is considerably less than the usual ratio of increase. Besides, there was an extraordinary amount of plucking last year—nearly three thousand—one half of which appeared this year, and deducting it from the total, we find there was a heavy falling off. Without going into details we may safely say that our schools during the past official year produced over a thousand *less* candidates than what they did in preceding years; and what they should have done. This fact completely does away with the calumny which some people are propagating about our school-masters having given dishonest certificates this year.

IF *bombatias* are now fairly things of the past in Eastern waters, "water-sharks" have by no means ceased to pester society. They are yet let loose on the Brahmaputra, the Meghna and the Ganges, though on a less complete and worse organised scale than formerly and are doing as much mischief as ever. Mr. Veseay, Officiating Inspector-General of Police of the Lower Provinces, draws special attention of the local Government, to a hitherto undetected mode of water-robbery which has been a fruitful source of danger and loss to honest boatmen frequenting these rivers and their employers. The first clue was obtained in February 1885, in connection with a daring theft in a boat moored at a place called Charaktollah on the Ganges, 15 miles from Rampore Beauleah. In the enquiry that followed it transpired that the men arrested were members of a gang who had for years past been in the habit of coming down from Mirzapore, their head-quarters, with cargoes of currystones and that under pretence of selling these, they committed theft and robberies both by land and water. The gang which was 60 or 70 strong and owned at least ten boats was well organised, having correspondents at Dacca, Mirzapore and Serajgung, who disposed of the property stolen, remitted the proceeds, and are said to have provided legal assistance and witnesses of respectability for any one unlucky enough to be arrested. The men too changed from boat to boat as occasion required, rendering identification extremely difficult. Their field of operation is an extensive one, ranging from Bhagulpore to Dacca and from Dhubri to Serajgung. A number of the gang have, however, been arrested and convicted, and it is hoped by Mr. Veasy that it has been effectually exposed and broken up.

THE *Statesman* says, "at the beginning of August, Sir Rivers Thompson starts on an extended river tour, for the purpose of receiving valedictory addresses from the inhabitants of Lower Bengal." If this be the object of the tour it would be meet that those who will pay for the gold-embossed addresses, the silver caskets, the feastings, the illuminations, and the triumphal arches, should likewise pay for the cost of travelling. The tax-payers of India or Bengal should not be taxed for what is avowedly a personal affair. A private person wanting a testimonial would pay his own carriage hire, if he had to go to his testimonialisers. But we don't believe there is any such motive in the proposed tour. Sir Rivers is sure of a bronze equestrian statue from his countrymen, and he wants nothing else. Our contemporary has a sly way of indulging in what Artemus Ward calls "goaks," and doubtless the sentence we quote contains one of them. Of course Sir Rivers will go out on his tour, but that will be according to custom, for the transaction of public duties and to personally inspect the beneficial fruits which have been borne by the measures he has set on foot for the efficient administration of the country placed in his charge. It is to be presumed that this is in anticipation of a valedictory minute like the hundred paras of the late Lord Dalhousie. It is not likely that Sir Rivers will be able to announce the advent of the millennium which he anticipated from the Rent Act, but the easy flow of clear water in the Municipal pipes at Bhagulpur and the respectful demeanour of the school boys at Krishnagar and Dakka may well stand as its substitute, even though some of the rate-payers of the last named place have set a bad example. It may be that the Soaplies of the country will try to utilise the tour for their saponaceous or buttery projects, but in common civility Sir Rivers cannot prevent that.

THE SEVENTH annual report of the *Savitri* Library, which has just been published, shows that the library continues to do its good work in a quiet and unostentatious way. A small number of young men, aided by a few good-hearted ladies, have got together an excellent library of standard Bengali works, which is helping largely in creating a taste for vernacular literature. The usefulness of the library is illustrated by the number of persons who resort to or borrow books from it, amounting to over a thousand. Besides providing books the Library occasionally gives really enjoyable literary treats to the public in the shape of speeches and lectures by eminent speakers on a variety of important questions. We wish the institution every success.

FROM the far West comes an interesting notice of the "Centenary Review" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The Hamilton *Daily Spectator*, Canada, expresses with warmth its appreciation of the services of the good old Society. Speaking of one of the authors of the "Review," it says: "Dr. Mitra has long held the place of honour in that band of Hindu writers who depict Indian subjects for English readers with the sure touch of a native hand, and a grace of expression that but few English writers can equal. Dr. Mitra became a contributor to the Journal of the Society in 1848, and since then his contributions equal in value with, and exceed in number those of any of his co-members. Every page of Dr. Mitra's account of the Society bespeaks his work to have been a labour of love."

A BILL has been just introduced into the Supreme Council having for its object the amendment of the law relating to imprisonment for debt, the benefits of which will first be reaped by the United Provinces. In introducing the Bankruptcy Bill in the Council, sometime ago, Mr. Ilbert had, it will be remembered admitted that he was not prepared at present to propose an amendment of the law which should apply to all India. But he took care to reserve his opinion as to whether the Government would not be justified in proposing that the legislation should be confined to a particular province where the balance of opinion was in its favour. The particular province then mysteriously alluded to is the favoured United Provinces and the proposed immunity will wholly be due to the strenuous efforts of Sir Alfred Lyall. Mr. Ilbert pointed out that such authorities as Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir A. Colvin and Sir C. U. Aitchison were favorable to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and Sir Alfred Lyall had expressed himself emphatically against imprisonment, an opinion which had been endorsed by a Judge of the High Court of Allahabad. We have not the papers before us, but from the telegraphic summary of Mr. Ilbert's speech, the Bill, it would appear, would reserve wholesome checks, calculated to remove the objections urged against the measure. The provisions of the English Act of 1869 are followed in general, imprisonment for debt will be abolished as a rule, but the Court will have power to order imprisonment under certain conditions which, it is supposed will have the desired effect to check fraudulently inclined defaulters. The Court is permitted to imprison for debt where the order is for payment of fine, (2) where the defaulter is a trustee, or person acting in a fiduciary capacity; (3) where a court is satisfied that the defaulter has committed any act of bad faith in relation to his property with the object of impeding the enforcement of a decree or order; (4) where a court is satisfied that the defaulter has means to pay and refuses; or, without reasonable cause neglects to pay. In all such cases a debtor may be sentenced to imprisonment for six months. He is to be imprisoned in a civil jail, but subject as nearly as possible to the discipline prescribed for a criminal undergoing simple imprisonment. Acts of bad faith and refusal to pay when one has means to pay, cannot be too severely dealt with, and the object of the legislature will be fully attained by the provision that the civil prisoner will be subjected to a class of discipline to which he is quite a stranger at present. Another feature of the Bill is that a judgment-creditor should no longer be called upon to pay a fine in the shape of diet money if he wants his debtor to be detained in jail. The chances of malicious imprisonment will be minimised by the stringent provisions referred to above. There need not, therefore, be any apprehension that the creditor's power will be abused to any appreciable extent by this slight relaxation in his favour.

A WAG has handed us the following morceau: We do not vouch for its historical accuracy.

SCENE.—*First Bench in a grand court house. Three Judges sitting in full bench with a large crowd of Barristers, Pleaders, Attorneys, &c., before them.*

SERGEANT BUZFUZ.—My Lord, the case is one of great importance. It turns on the interpretation of section—of Act.—I crave your Lordship's earnest attention to its bearings on my case.

C. J.—Go on, Mr. Buzfuz. We are all attention.

SERGEANT BUZFUZ.—Your Lordship will perceive that the Lower Court has taken an entirely wrong view of the case. The District Judge says, treads the judgment of the Lower Court. It takes up full twenty minutes of time when a slight murmur as that of gentle snoring disturbs the attention of the C. J. He turns first to his left and then to his right; and the audience notice just a single ray of a budding smile at the corners of his mouth. The Counsel proceeds.) My Lords, the true construction of the section was laid down in Rex. *v.* Snookes.—C. J. (*interupting*) Mr. B. I perceive there is no quorum, and the court must be adjourned and so it was, to the great annoyance of the C.J's. brother justices, who thought the proceeding most uncourteous even in a new C. J., unmindful of the seductive charms of forty winks in the course of hearing an appeal case in the dog days of C.——

THE *Statesman* libel case came on for orders on Tuesday last before Mr. Marsden. As we had surmised the "Cross Examination on behalf of Mr. Knight has been reserved for the Sessions. Mr. Knight, being called upon to plead formally, pleaded not guilty, and was committed to take his trial at the Sessions. He has been released on his own recognizance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. Mr. Coxhead, the Collector of Burdwan, has been cited as a witness. The trial will be watched with the *keenest* interest in the country. The civil suits of Mr. Miller and Lala Banbehari Kapur against Mr. Knight and the Paikparah Rajas have been filed, but are not yet ripe enough for hearing.

THE House of Commons has agreed to a resolution, without a division, authorising the Secretary of State for India to raise a loan of ten millions for the construction of railways in India. Lest there should exist any misunderstanding on the subject, a Simla correspondent of a contemporary takes care to telegraph that this announcement does not indicate any present intention to issue a fresh loan. The proceeding in question is said to be more or less formal. The Secretary of State cannot raise money in England without the sanction of Parliament. He accordingly goes to Parliament from time to time for powers to borrow up to a certain sum. When that sum is reached, or nearly reached, he is compelled to apply for fresh powers. At the present time the Secretary of State has exhausted his existing borrowing capacity, which extended to a limit of ten millions. Parliamentary sanction to enable him to borrow up to ten millions has, therefore, been obtained according to the customary form." But formal or not, announcements like these not unnaturally take away the breath of the poor Indian tax-payer.

WE recieved sometime ago a circular letter from Captain Hearsey in which he complains of the unpublished resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces in regard to the Laidman *vs.* Hearsey case. The Captain and the public have, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying, the strongest right to demand the publication of this resolution, and it is not fair and proper that a private Government resolution should condemn or disapprove of the results of a trial by a proper jury. The Allahabad High Court may have its reasons for not taking objection to this slighting of its rights and authoritity in the fashion in which Sir Elijah Impey used to manage these things in the amiable days of Warren Hastings. But the public owe it to themselves to have the matter cleared up early. Captain Hearsey complains that the so-called confidential document has been shown to hundreds of outsiders and partly reproduced and commented upon by the Lahore paper. In justice to himself, Sir Alfred Lyall should publish this resolution and let the public judge how far Captain Hearsey's complaints are well-grounded, why His Honor actually stigmatises Sir Comer Petheram's acquittal of the Captain, and whether the action of Mr. Laidman is sought to be justified. We are, however, bound to say that the public has a right to see the document.

BABU GOUR CHUNDER DEY, of Kanchannagar in Burdwan, has sent us a pair of knives of his own manufacture. They are priced very low; the single-bladed knives can be had for 5 annas each from the manufacturer direct, and the double-bladed ones for 9 annas. Here is an opportunity for Government to encourage indigenous manufactures of the country, if it chooses. The manufacturer is prepared to execute orders for all sorts of cutting instruments, namely knives, scissors, surgical instruments &c. at a cheap rate, and should, we think, be largely patronized by the public. His manufactures seem to combine excellence of material, superiority of workmanship, and cheapness of price, and can be well commended. On large purchases, liberal deductions, we are told, are allowed.

TELEGRAMS.

CHOLERA has broken out at Florence.

THE United States' squadron has been ordered to Portland, in Maine, in order to avoid a conflict respecting the fishery question.

THE troopship *Dalhousie*, which had been built for Her Majesty's Indian Marine, was launched at Greenock on the 5th inst.

AT a meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association held at Bankipore on the 5th inst, the Maharaja of Hutwa presiding, the following resolution was passed:—That this meeting places on record its sense of the great loss the Association has sustained by the death of Babu Hurbans Sahai, who from its foundation to the time of his death, rendered valuable services to the Association as its Honorary Secretary. In appreciation of his services, this meeting resolves that a fund be raised to commemorate the memory of the deceased, and further it resolves that the executive committee of the Association be authorized to give effect to this resolution, and to determine the shape of the memorial in accordance with the amount of the fund raised. The amount subscribed on the spot was Rs. 3,500. The meeting then adjourned with thanks to the Chairman.

THE following is the result of the Race for the Grand Prix, Paris:—

Minting	...	...	1
Polyecute	...	...	2
Sycamore	...	...	3

NEWS from the Thayetmo frontier states that Lieutenant Churchill, Scots Fusiliers, attached to the Eastern Frontier column under Major Law, having its head-quarters at Toungdwingyee, has inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of the rebels strongly entrenched in the vicinity of Toungdwingyee. Unfortunately Lieutenant Churchill was badly wounded. Particulars of the encounter have not yet been received.

AN outbreak took place on June 7, at the Bassein Jail. The rising occurred among the prisoners awaiting trial, and four prisoners were killed. There will, we hope, be a searching enquiry into the circumstances, attending the rising.

THE late Cousul-General for Italy at Mandalay has been granted £5,000 by the Indian Government for his services to Government prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Andreino, it will be remembered, exposed to the Government the French intrigues, and procured a copy of the treaty sent by Theebaw for the acceptance of the French Government.

ADVICES from New Caledonia state that two French men-of-war have left Noumea with troops and supplies, and it is believed that their destination is the New Hebrides, which they intend occupying. It is semi-officially stated that the object of the French expedition which has just left Noumea for the New Hebrides is to protect French subjects. Owing to the massacres of Europeans by the natives the troops which have been despatched will disembark at those points in the Hebrides, which are menaced by natives, and will possibly establish a temporary station in the islands. The expedition is said to have no political object.

KING Louis of Bavaria, having been declared insane, has been deposed. We may look to the bursting of another storm now.

A VOLCANIC eruption and an earthquake of a most serious nature have taken place at Tarawara, in the province of Auckland, causing great loss of life.

BURMA continues to give trouble. Murder assassination and incendiarism continue with unabated vigour and "dakaity" shows no signs of decay. Mr. R Phayre, the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu, was shot at Ngapeh on the 8th instant by a gang of dakaits under the noted Boh Sweh. He left Minhla on the 4th instant with a detachment of sepoys and military police, and had dispersed the enemy's advanced guard, but on getting close to the entrenched position of the main body he was hit by three bullets. Two of his men were wounded in a brave attempt to recover his body, which was carried away by the dakaits. A strong expedition has left to exterminate the gang. The unfortunate officer was a son of the late Sir Robert Phayre. Roseate accounts however are not absolutely wanting and according to official news, Sir Charles Bernard has completed his tour through the districts between Mandalay and the Tounghoo frontier, and is much pleased that convoys of traders, carts carrying cotton, rice, and other goods without armed escorts were met with almost daily and that ploughing and preparations for agriculture were going on everywhere. The rainy season has set in favourably, and there are no longer fears of famine in the districts east of the Irrawady. The dakait gangs are diminishing, and are weaker in numbers. Two insurgent leaders are now treating for submission under the proclamation. In the districts round Mandalay matters are decidedly quieter. The railway reconnaissance party have surveyed 70 miles of country from Tounghoo to Ningyan, and are going on towards Yemethen. The housing of the troops in defensible posts is well forward. The troops are generally healthy. The telegraph line is to be extended from Shwebo to Yen, and from Tounghoo to Yemethen, A convoy of boats with invalid soldiers was fired upon by the dakaits on the Sittang river between Ningyan and Tounghoo, but the dakaits were easily driven off by the escort, with a loss on the British side of one native boatman killed and one private soldier wounded.

THE JOINT Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Khamiah on the 30th of May. Most of the British party are proceeding to the mountains near Mazar, as Khamiah is unhealthly, and fever and sickness there are increasing.

WE HAVE not yet heard the last of the Garstion case. It would seem Mr. Willie Grant, Barrister, applied on behalf of the sub-division zemindar of Ramnad to the Presidency Magistrate of Madras for a summons against Mr. Garstin for having published words and imputations uttered by the zemindar of Guntamanay kanoor, in the Revenue Board Office, said to be in connection with the Garstin dakaity case, but which were meant to apply chiefly to Mr. Crole.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other CodLiver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. do Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil posseses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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,, Saroda Prosad Bysack, Narora	6	10	0
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ERRATA.

For Hon. V. N. Mundlick. c.s.I. Bombay, Rs. 13-4 read	13	1	0
,, Babu Mohendra Nath Hazra, Khulna, and ,, Dabendra Nath Hazra, Khulna, Rs. 13-4... read	13	0	0
,, ,, Kamini Kumar Sen, Sarail, Rs. 13-0 read	13	4	0
,, ,, Gossaindas, Dutt, Purneah, Rs. 13-4 read	13	0	0
,, ,, Roghunath Mala, Midnapore, 8-0 read	8	4	0
Monghyr Public Library, 8-6-6 read	8	6	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 9, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Dr F E Haydon, Honorary Surgeon, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr A Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, reported his departure from India on leave, on the 15th May 1886.

The services of Mr H Farrer, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

Babu Umakant Das, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tippera, is allowed leave for 3 months 72, chap V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July 1886.

Mr T J Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr F H Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Furridpore, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days under section 72, chap V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be be relieved.

Mr K G Gupta is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collr of Furridpore, during the absence, on leave, Mr F H Barrow, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum.

Babu Radha Kant Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chap V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Umachurn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to Burdwan, and appointed to have charge of the Kalna Sub Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radhakant Banerji, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Mr C H Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, is allowed leave for one month under section 138, rule 2, chap X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr H. Dawson, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Gya.

Mr J H W D Clark, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durbhanga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

Mr T G Charles, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Durbhanga.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Ram Gopal Chaki, Munsiff, on leave, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Noakholly, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakshimpore.

Babus Gour Chunder Dey and Gopimohun Roy Chowdry are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Brahmun Beriah Sub Divisional Bench in the District of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rajendra Kumar Bose, Subordinate Judge, on deputation to Backergunge, is transferred temporarily to Birbhum.

Advertisements.

Wanted a Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature for the Agra College in room of a Baboo Rama Persad Bhattacharjee deceased. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Copies of certificates to be sent to the Vice-President, Agra College Committee, Agra, before the 20th instant.

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Notice.

Two Sub-Naib Ahelkars are required by His Highness the Maharajah Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar for the Sub-Divisions of Mathabhanga and Dinhatta, one on Rs. 125, the other on Rs. 100. Only B. Ls. need apply, and an agreement for 3 years' service in the State will be a compulsory condition. All applications to be addressed to the Vice-President, State Council, and none will be received later than the 15th of June next.

COOCH BEHAR, *Dated 26th May, 1886.* — MAJOR A. EVANS-GORDON *Vice-President*, State Council Cooch Behar.

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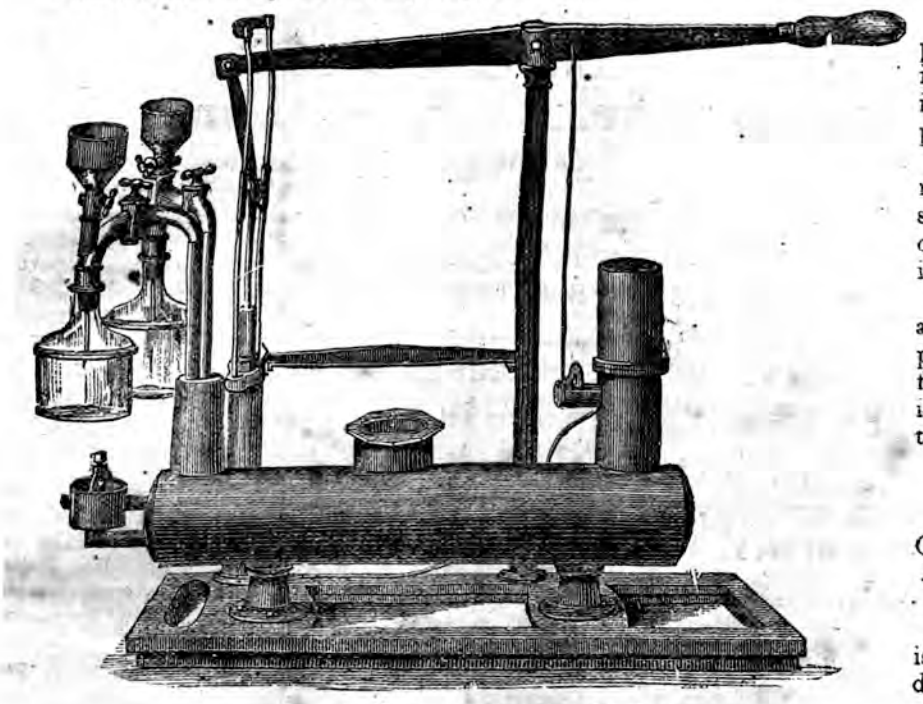

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8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
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১২৯৩ সাল **অরুণ ডায়েরী** ১২৯৩ সাল

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